

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 52.1601

SIP, the Administrator has already allocated CAIR NO_x allowances to sources in the State for any years, the provisions of part 97 of this chapter authorizing the Administrator to complete the allocation of CAIR NO_x allowances for those years shall continue to apply, unless the Administrator approves a SIP provision that provides for the allocation of the remaining CAIR NO_x allowances for those years.

(b)(1) The owner and operator of each NO_x source located within the State of New Jersey and for which requirements are set forth under the Federal CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program in subparts AAAA through IIII of part 97 of this chapter must comply with such applicable requirements. The obligation to comply with these requirements in part 97 of this chapter will be eliminated by the promulgation of an approval by the Administrator of a revision to the New Jersey State Implementation Plan (SIP) as meeting the requirements of CAIR for ozone relating to NO_x under § 51.123 of this chapter, except to the extent the Administrator's approval is partial or conditional or unless such approval is under § 51.123(ee) of this chapter.

(2) Notwithstanding any provisions of paragraph (b)(1) of this section, if, at the time of such approval of the State's SIP, the Administrator has already allocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances to sources in the State for any years, the provisions of part 97 of this chapter authorizing the Administrator to complete the allocation of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances for those years shall continue to apply, unless the Administrator approves a SIP pro-

vision that provides for the allocation of the remaining CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances for those years.

[72 FR 62351, Nov. 2, 2007]

§ 52.1585 Interstate pollutant transport provisions; What are the FIP requirements for decreases in emissions of sulfur dioxide?

The owner and operator of each SO₂ source located within the State of New Jersey and for which requirements are set forth under the Federal CAIR SO₂ Trading Program in subparts AAA through III of part 97 of this chapter must comply with such applicable requirements. The obligation to comply with these requirements in part 97 of this chapter will be eliminated by the promulgation of an approval by the Administrator of a revision to the New Jersey State Implementation Plan as meeting the requirements of CAIR for PM_{2.5} relating to SO₂ under § 51.124 of this chapter, except to the extent the Administrator's approval is partial or conditional or unless such approval is under § 51.124(r) of this chapter.

[72 FR 62352, Nov. 2, 2007]

§§ 52.1586–52.1600 [Reserved]

§ 52.1601 Control strategy and regulations: Sulfur oxides.

(a) The applicable limitation on the sulfur content of fuel marketed and used in New Jersey until and including March 15, 1974, as set forth in N.J.A.C. subchapter 7:1–3.1 is approved, except that the use of coal in the following utility plants and boiler units is not approved:¹

Company	Plant	City	Boiler unit(s)
Atlantic City Electric	Deepwaters	Deepwaters	5/7, 7/9, 3/5, 4/6.
Public Service Electric & Gas	Essex	Newark	All.
Do	Sewaren	Woodbridge	Do.
Do	Bergen	Bergen	No. 1.
Do	Burlington	Burlington	1–4.
Do	Kearney	Kearney	All.
Do	Hudson	Jersey City	No. 1.
Jersey Central Power & Light	Sayreville	Sayreville	All.
Do	E. H. Werner	South Amboy	Do.

¹Action by the Administrator regarding coal conversion at the listed plants and units is being held in abeyance until the Administrator determines whether and to what ex-

tent that conversion cannot be deferred, based on analysis of fuel allocations for residual oil and coal in the Mid-Atlantic and New England States.

(b) Before any steam or electric power generating facility in Zone 3, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:27–10.1, burning fuel oil on June 4, 1979, having a rated hourly gross heat input greater than 200,000,000 British Thermal Units (BTU's), and capable of burning coal without major reconstruction or construction, which facility was in operation prior to May 6, 1968, or group of such facilities having a combined rated hourly capacity greater than 450,000,000 BTU's may be permitted by the State to convert to the use of coal, the State shall submit to EPA a copy of the proposed permit together with an air quality analysis employing methodology acceptable to EPA. If EPA determines, on the basis of the submitted analysis, that the proposed coal conversion will not interfere with the attainment or maintenance of air quality standards and will not be the cause for any Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) increment to be exceeded, then the permit authorizing conversion may become effective immediately upon the publication of such a determination (as a Notice) in the FEDERAL REGISTER. If EPA determines that the submitted analysis is inadequate or that it shows that the proposed conversion will interfere with attainment or maintenance of air quality standards or cause any PSD increment to be exceeded, then EPA shall so inform the State of its determination, and the permit authorizing conversion shall not become effective and conversion shall not occur until an adequate analysis is submitted or, if necessary, until a control strategy revision which would require any necessary emission reductions is submitted by the State and placed into effect as an EPA approved revision to the implementation plan. In addition, this same procedure shall apply to any State permit applied for that would authorize a relaxation in the sulfur-in-coal limitation at any such facility, as defined above in this paragraph, having already been granted a permit to convert to coal.

(c) The U.S. Gypsum Co. in Clark, New Jersey is permitted to burn fuel oil with a sulfur content of 2.0 percent, by weight, at either Boiler #1, #2 or #3 until March 31, 1985 or until Boiler #4 is ready to burn coal, whichever occurs

first. Such oil burning must conform with New Jersey requirements and conditions as set forth in applicable regulations and administrative orders.

[39 FR 1439, Jan. 9, 1974, as amended at 44 FR 31979, June 4, 1979; 44 FR 38471, July 2, 1979; 49 FR 30179, July 27, 1984]

§ 52.1602 Control strategy and regulations: PM_{2.5}.

(a) Approval—On May 18, 2006, New Jersey submitted an early PM_{2.5} implementation plan to set motor vehicle emissions budgets for the New Jersey portion of the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT, PM_{2.5} nonattainment area. The budgets were allocated by metropolitan planning organization as follows: North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority: 1,207 tons per year of direct PM_{2.5} and 61,676 tons per year of NO_x; Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission: 89 tons per year of direct PM_{2.5} and 4,328 tons per year of NO_x.

(b) Approval—On February 25, 2008, New Jersey submitted a revision to its early PM_{2.5} implementation plan to revise the motor vehicle emissions budgets for the Mercer County, New Jersey portion of the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT, PM_{2.5} nonattainment area. The revised budgets, applicable to the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, are as follows: 108 tons per year of direct PM_{2.5} and 5,056 tons per year of NO_x.

(c) Determination of Attainment. EPA has determined, as of December 15, 2010, that the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT fine particle (PM_{2.5}) nonattainment area has attained the 1997 PM_{2.5} National Ambient Air Quality Standard. This determination, in accordance with 40 CFR 51.1004(c), suspends the requirements for this area to submit an attainment demonstration, associated reasonably available control measures, a reasonable further progress plan, contingency measures, and other planning SIPs related to attainment of the standard for as long as the area continues to attain the 1997 PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

[73 FR 24870, June 5, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 69591, Nov. 15, 2010]